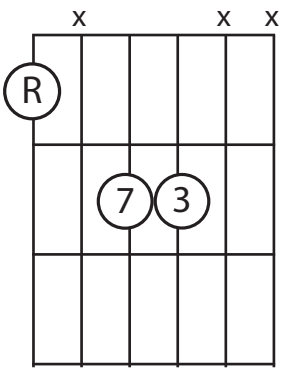
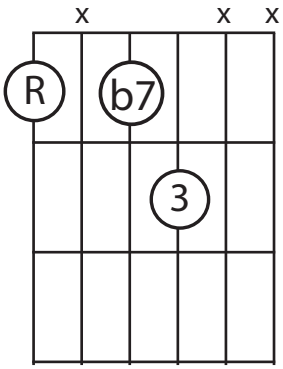
3 note voicings for 7th chords on guitar

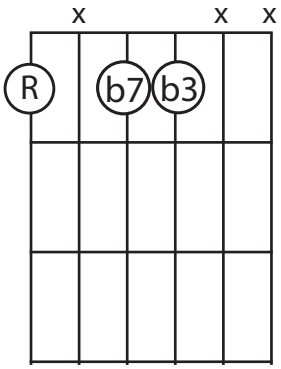
Major 7th: R 3 7



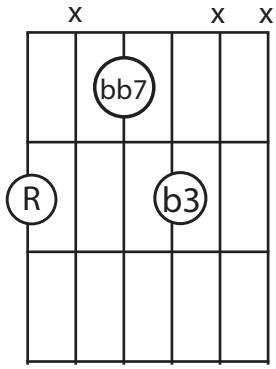
Dominant 7th: R 3 b7

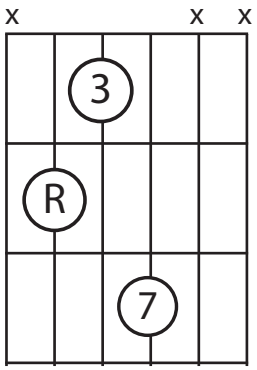


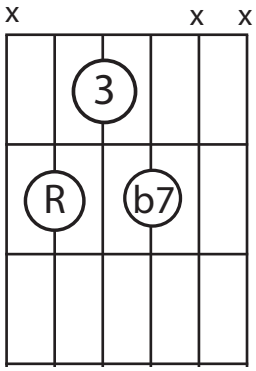
Minor 7th: R b3 b7

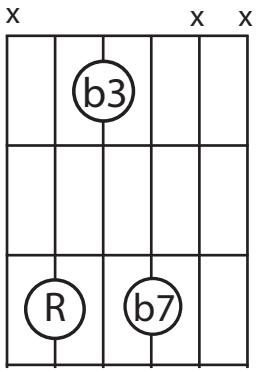


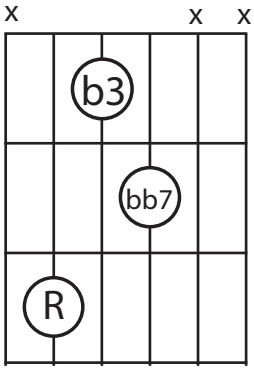
Diminished 7th: R b3 bb7











Below are some examples of what symbols you may see in standard jazz chart.
By using the given 3 note voicings associated with the appropriate chord you can simply leave out any alterations or extentions. This leaves a little more room if there is a piano player and is great when first learning chords and intervals.

Major 7th: Use **R 3 7** over these chords
Cmaj7, CΔ7, C6, Cmaj7b5 , Cmaj7#5, Cmaj7#11...etc

Dominant 7th: Use **R 3 b7** over these chords
C7, C13, C7b5, C7#5, C7b9, C7#9, C7alt...etc.

Minor 7th: Use **R b3 b7** over these chords
Cm7, C-7, C-6, C-9, Cm7b5, $C^{\emptyset}$...etc

Diminished 7th: Use **R b3 bb7** over these chords
Cdim, Cdim7, C^{o7}

Some Influential Guitarists and Albums

1. Freddie Green (Jazz Guitar Legend - Freddie Green)
2. Jim Hall (Alone Together) &
3. Charley Christian (Benny Goodman Sextet)
4. Django Reinhardt (Djangology)
5. Pat Metheny (Trio-live) Pat Metheny Trio
6. John Scofield (A Go Go)
7. Barney Kessel
8. Kenny Burrel
9. Bill Frisell
10. Julian Lage
11. Wes Montgomery
12. Joe Pass

Role of a jazz guitarist - Jazz guitarists role in a big band is to help facilitate rhythm. They do this by playing the given chords on a chart and playing notes when given. In most settings the guitarist does not play the Root of the chord but more often than not playing a "Freddie Green" style, sticking to just playing just the 3rd or 7th of a chord or both with an emphasis on playing down beats on 2 and 4.
(There are many jazz charts that would ask for a different style other than Freddie Green but if new to jazz guitar this would be a great start!)

Tablature vs Standard notations
Standard Music Notation (SMN) is a notation that primarily represents the evolution of pitch in time. In its present forms, pitches are repre- sented as locations on a five-line staff.

Tablature
Tablature, or tab, is a notation method used by stringed instruments to learn a song quickly. For guitar, it consists of six horizontal lines, which represents the strings of the guitar. The top line represents the first string. The bottom line represents the sixth string.

Whenever you see a number on a line in Guitar TAB, it is an instruction to play a specific note on that string. The numbers on Guitar TAB represent the fret numbers on a string. 5 would mean the fifth fret on your guitar. 12 would mean the twelfth fret. 0 would mean the open string (zero fret).

How to start playing jazz guitar?

1. Start reading notes. - Take lessons or get a beginners method book.
2. Learn the Roots of the chords on strings 5 & 6. (play Roots over tunes)
3. Learn the "3 note 7th chords". see 3 note 7th chord hand out.
4. Get good at one tune with this method. Try a blues)
5. Just play triads R,3,5 over chords leaving out color tones 9,11,13 (see hand out)

A great way to start learning a couple of chord shapes is to play songs that don't have many chords such as BB King's song Why I sing the blues or The thrill is gone. It uses three chords (I, IV, V progression.)
Then try using more chords in a traditional jazz blues with both minor and dominant 7th chords in songs Jaybone(slow) or Tenor Madness(fast). This not only is a I, IV, V progression but uses the chord progression I, IV, ii, V7.(the turn around)

Blues to jam to
Album -Milt Jackson, J.J. Johnson & Ray Brown

- Jaybone -. **Key F** - slow
- Bag's Groove - med
- The Jumpin' Blues - fast

Milt Jackson featuring Ray Brown

- Frankie and Johnny
- Blues in the Basement

Louis Armstrong

- Jelly Roll Blues

Ray Brown

- Upstairs Blues

BB King

- Why I sing the blues - **Key C**
- The thrill is Gone

Sonny Rollins

- Tenor Madness

After getting comfortable with a few blues try taking a solo with the blues scale or just trying different triads over the blues.
Next play the intervals 1 2 3 5 over major chords and 1 b3 4 5 over minor chords

- Check out Jerry Bergonzi's Books vol. 1 Melodic structures and improvisation.

Jazz Guitars and Amplifiers with pricing.

Guitars

1. **Yamaha Pacifica PAC012:** This is a versatile guitar suitable for jazz, among other genres. It's known for its affordability and quality. Price range: $150 - $200.
2. **Epiphone ES-339**: A semi-hollow body guitar that provides a warm tone suitable for jazz. Price range: $400 - $600.
3. **Ibanez Artcore AS53**: Another semi-hollow body guitar with a smooth sound, perfect for jazz beginners. Price range: $250 - $350.
4. **Squier Classic Vibe '50s Telecaster**: Though traditionally associated with rock, the Telecaster's clean tones can work well in jazz settings, especially for beginners. Price range: $400 - $500.
5. **Fender Modern Player Telecaster Thinline Deluxe**: Similar to the classic Telecaster but with modern appointments, making it suitable for jazz and other genres. Price range: $500 - $700.
6. **Gretsch G2622 Streamliner**: A budget-friendly hollow body guitar with a classic jazz sound. Price range: $400 - $600.
7. **Godin 5th Avenue**: A Canadian-made hollow body guitar known for its quality craftsmanship and warm tone. Price range: $700 - $900.
8. **D'Angelico Premier SS**: A stylish semi-hollow body guitar with versatile tones suitable for jazz. Price range: $500 - $700.
9. **Eastman AR371CE**: A well-crafted archtop guitar that provides a classic jazz tone. Price range: $700 - $900.
10. **Guild X-175 Manhattan**: Another excellent archtop guitar with a rich, full sound perfect for jazz beginners. Price range: $900 - $1200.

Amps

1. **Roland JC-22 Jazz Chorus**: A compact solid-state amplifier known for its clean tones and built-in chorus effect, ideal for jazz. Price range: $300 - $400.
2. **Fender Champion 40**: This versatile solid-state amplifier offers a range of tones suitable for jazz and other genres. Price range: $200 - $300.
3. **VOX Pathfinder 10**: A small, affordable solid-state amplifier with a clean sound that works well for jazz beginners. Price range: $100 - $150.

4. **Roland Cube Street EX:** A portable amplifier with versatile features and enough power for small jazz band performances. Price range: $400 - $500.
5. **Peavey Classic 20 MH Mini Head**: A compact tube amplifier head that provides warm, responsive tones perfect for jazz. Price range: $400 - $500.
6. **Blackstar HT Studio 20**: A versatile tube amplifier with rich, dynamic tones suitable for jazz settings. Price range: $500 - $600.
7. **Fender Blues Junior IV**: A popular tube amplifier known for its warm, classic tones, which can suit jazz styles well. Price range: $600 - $700.
8. **Boss Katana-50 MkII**: A versatile solid-state amplifier with multiple amp models and effects, suitable for jazz and other genres. Price range: $200 - $300.
9. **Orange Crush 35RT**: A solid-state amplifier with a clean channel that delivers crisp tones ideal for jazz playing. Price range: $200 - $300.
10. **DV Mark Little Jazz**: A compact solid-state amplifier designed specifically for jazz guitarists, offering warm, smooth tones. Price range: $300 - $400

Solid-state and tube amps are two different types of amplifiers with distinct characteristics, and each has its advantages and disadvantages.

Solid-State Amplifiers:

- Components: Solid-state amps use semiconductor devices such as transistors to amplify the signal.
- Tone: Solid-state amps generally have a cleaner and more precise sound, with less harmonic distortion compared to tube amps.
- Durability: Solid-state amps are typically more reliable and durable because they have fewer moving parts and don't require regular maintenance like tube replacements.
- Portability: Solid-state amps are often lighter and more compact than tube amps, making them more suitable for gigging and traveling.
- Price: Solid-state amps are usually more affordable than tube amps.

Tube Amplifiers:

- Components: Tube amps use vacuum tubes (also known as valves) to amplify the signal.
- Tone: Tube amps are known for their warm, rich, and dynamic sound characterized by harmonic distortion, which can add depth and complexity to the tone, particularly when pushed to higher volumes.
- Sensitivity to Touch: Tube amps are more responsive to the player's touch and dynamics, allowing for greater expressiveness and nuance in playing.

- Maintenance: Tube amps require periodic maintenance, including tube replacements, and are more prone to breakdowns compared to solid-state amps.
- Weight: Tube amps are generally heavier and bulkier due to the presence of vacuum tubes.

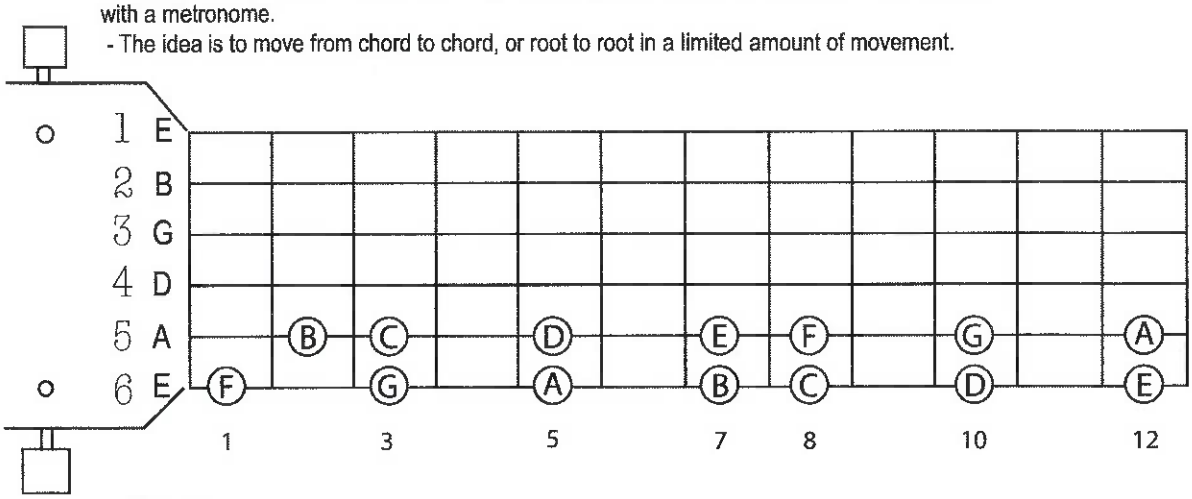
For jazz guitarists, both solid-state and tube amps can be suitable depending on personal preference and the specific sound they're aiming for. However, many jazz guitarists prefer the warm, dynamic tone of tube amps for their ability to produce lush clean tones and smooth overdrive when pushed. Tube amps can also provide a more organic and responsive feel, which complements the expressive nature of jazz playing. That said, solid-state amps offer reliability, consistency, and affordability, making them a practical choice for some jazz guitarists, especially beginners or those prioritizing portability and ease of use. Ultimately, the best amplifier for a jazz guitarist depends on individual preferences, budget, and specific performance needs.

How to start reading bar chords

1. Start by playing only the *root* or note name of the chord through the music your learning with a metronome. Limit this to one string starting with the 6th string.
   - For example if you see some kind of F chord then just play the F note on your 6th string
     Or if you see some kind of Bbm chord, then just play the Bb *root* note on the 6th string.

2. Repeat this process on string 5.

3. Try the same process but this time using both strings. Move to the nearest root of each chord with a metronome.
   - The idea is to move from chord to chord, or root to root in a limited amount of movement.

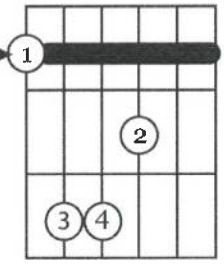


Fingers
Index = 1
Middle = 2
Ring = 3
Pinky = 4

Bar Chords

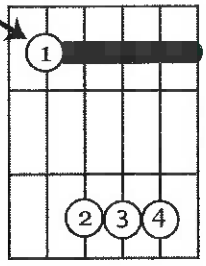
Root of the chord. This determines the name of the chord.

Major
6th string Root

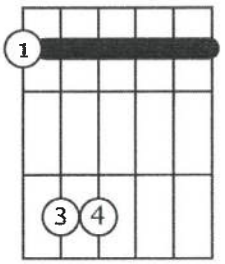


Major
5th string Root

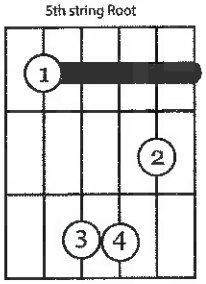
Root



Minor
6th string Root



Minor
5th string Root



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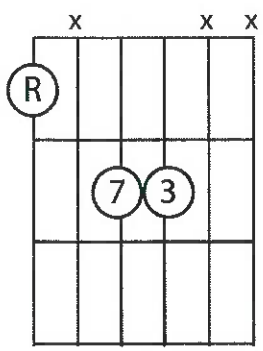

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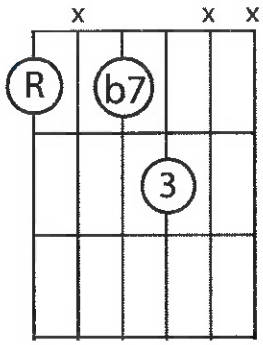

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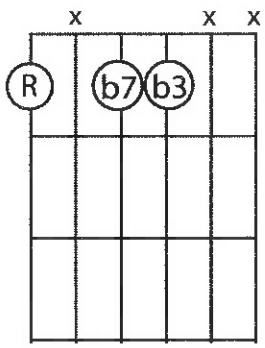

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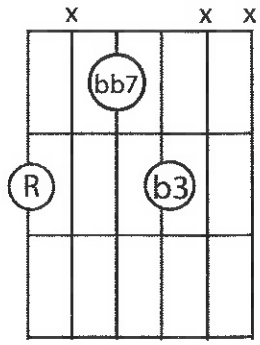

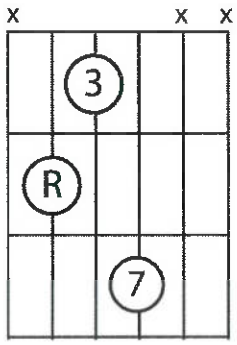

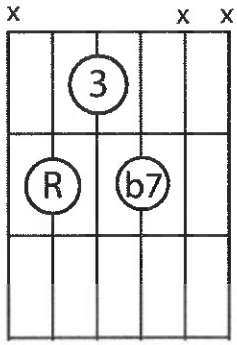

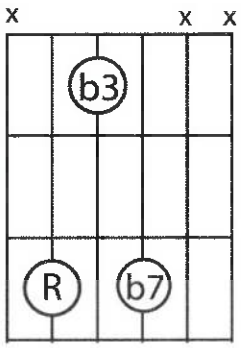

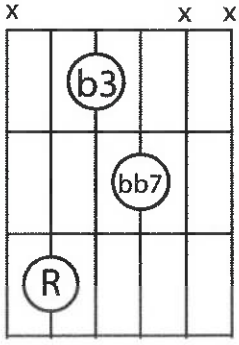

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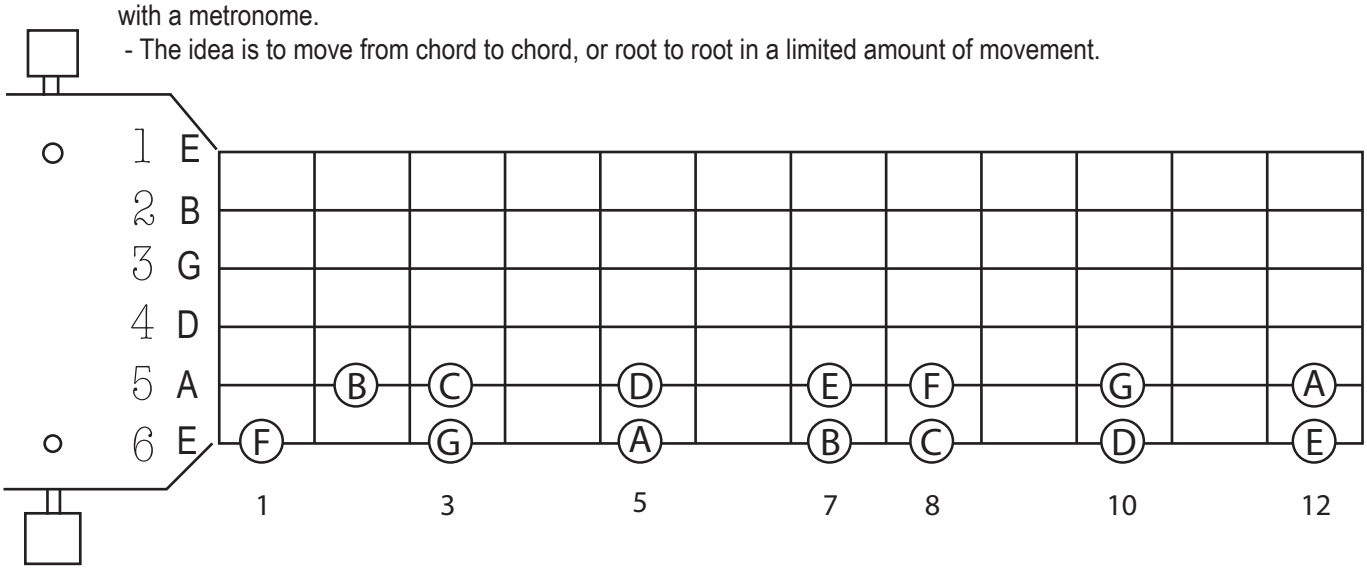

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